

MACLEAN'S

OCTOBER



In this Issue—

If Canada were Invaded?

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MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE

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IF CANADA WERE INVADED

By Harry W. Anderson



CANADA'S brief and busy War Parliament was at an end. For the first time in over a century—since Sir Isaac Brock called together the speakers of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada in the early days of 1813—Canadian legislators had not to deal with the grim issues involved in actual warfare. They had done their work untidily and well. Sir Robert Gordon and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had stood shoulder to shoulder.

Through the open doors came the sound of distant martial music—in turn the roll of the National Anthem, a real prayer now the throbs of *God Save the Queen*, an inspiration and a determination, the strains of *O Canada*, the testimony of Dominion parliament. Even as Parliament was drinking its legislative lobes the citizen soldiers were hastening to their current task.

Clothed in khaki uniforms, the Minister of Militia rose to address the House of the spirit that dominates Canada. Over 100,000 Canadian soldiers volunteered for service. Only 22,000 were needed as of the front of the present time, but increasing troops were bringing 27,000. "They are climbing on the trains as penitently that we can't keep them off," commented the Minister, lamently. The silence was broken by hearty cheering.

Then, unexpectedly and spontaneously, the war songs began. The personal dominated Parliament. Members walked in hazy tunes.

"While we're going down in the words of the Divine Book, 'Let not this gladness on his banner boast himself as he that putteth it off,'" declared Dr. Michael Clark, as the close of a thrilling sentence.

"We have religiously determined that, come what may, in this fight there can be no let-up. We march right to the finish."

"*B* UP at any get be sure? What did Sir George Foster mean? He is not an altogether. In his speech there was no exaggerated rhetoric to make the word a state of victory excitement. His words do not interest.

ation—victory for what we believe to be the right."

"He speaks from the heart," exclaimed the Minister of Militia warmly. "I may tell the House something it probably does not know. Our colleague from Red Deer has given his son to the service of his country. Again the cheering of the members broke forth afresh.

Sir George Foster was the last speaker. He began in a tone that was barely audible. "We are men in Parliament as a band of Canadians," said he. "That generosity which sometimes has more or less concealed in passion or racial disputes, has burst all those ignoble bonds, and the feeling of pure patriotism, love of country, and devotion to what the flag symbolizes, has to the front disguised by us weak or petty purposes."

"The one solemn thing for us to remember," proceeded the orator, "is that there is more to war than the first march out of the camp, the first blow of the trumpet, the first dimming of the flag. What there is more to war has been demonstrated by Belgium in those long thirteen or fourteen days, when the legions of their citizens have gone up in flames, when dark women and their children have given up their lives, and when their own bodies, as strong and robust as ours, have been shattered by the cruel weapons of war. We have not had that experience BUT IF THAT TEST BE OURS. If we want in this country to live it, to put on the full armor of courage and confidence, not to be dismayed by a temporary reverse, or by a series of reverses, but to feel more that justice will turn bright and strong in proportion to our resistance is make the necessary sacrifice, and so the time of this sacrifice less aware of that in which in our capacity, our people and ourselves."



Canadian military corps on the march

His is one of the calmest, best, and most laid minds. But he calls out and solemnly—for courage, for preparedness,

a country with a population growing at the rate at which here has been increasing, with a water-borne commerce

For confidence in this Dominion equal to the task of a fighting host is the answer."

For years Canada has been working to recognize the fact that



The ARMs noticed. This may show how well asters had colonized detritus
falling in a nearby stream.

grants that Japan's, with a nationalistic outlook, broader policy, and with potential resources that make this century's struggle here, could not rest content with relying on the British navy for the defence of her seaboard and her commerce, her shipping and her communications, but must face the problem of naval defence. In the starting situation her Government has erred only if she

Yet Gorbachev, independent of military or naval and air support, would require "some talisman." Suppose the worst, which God forbid! Germany at the end of a terrible war has dictated terms to France at Paris, and with Austria, has driven back the Russians to within their borders. Submarine and aircraft have reduced the numbers of the British fleet. Before, as self-protection, must we not have every available weapon to protect its home coast. The world-consuming Kaiser could smother any spot on Germany. The Russian operator at Gannau may be the only one in the world who tells him that fifty German transports, escorted by five battleships and eight cruisers are heading for the Gulf. What then?

PACIFIC IS SAFE

Invasive must come by the Atlantic. The Pacific is safe. There is only one way into the inside western waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf that same-

[illegible]

Any attack must come from invasion on the Atlantic coast. Here the enemy must advance the perimeter of the forts of Halifax and Quebec to even make a successful landing. Then a huge task lies before them. The size of the country, the huge tracts of almost unsettled and rocky land, the comparatively poor railway facilities present a gigantic military problem. What the Boers were able to do to outdistance the British in the South Africa war Canadians would do over again with infinitely greater advantage and natural advantage than was possessed by the Boers, writes Paul Krynauw.

Canada's voluntary militia is set to be increased at. General Sir John French, now commander-in-chief of the British



Colonel the Hon. Sam Magowan, Minister of
Militia, who would have charge of
defence arrangements.

forces in Europe, in 1909, and General Sir Ian Hamilton, last year, both at the conclusion of thorough inspections which covered the entire Dominion testified to efficiency and strength of the Dominion's citizen soldiery.

Under Section 14 of the MRECA Act, the whole manhood of the nation, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, is "available for service in the militia." The rapidly expanding population of Canada stands already at nearly eight millions, of whom it was assumed by Sir James Hamilton that about 2.5 million males were in fit respect for the active service. That number, less the active militia, forms the reserve militia of the country, for

Approximately 100,000 sheep and 25,000 draughts would be needed for the U.S. Canada there are herds of all sorts, and, of course, no other breeds are believed to be of any purpose. Under the plan the herds can be taken care of by the expense of the U.S. Government. It has been done in Canada, but the U.S. Government is not willing to do it. The U.S. Government is not willing to do it. The U.S. Government is not willing to do it.

The strength of the Canadian white is actual training, as follows:

TABLED IN 1993		
	Civilian	Other
Permanent Force.....	38	2,136
Active Militia.....	4,239	24,352
Total	4,277	26,488

For 1934 these numbers have been considerably increased, while the last Board has found the requirements of the war commission to be as follows:



A map of the Pacific watershed, showing the impact of 100 years of logging. **A SW 40382044 19473 3105 134**
 Pacific watershed on 1000.

	Officers	Other
Field Army.....	5,000	143,000
Garrison Troops.....	400	18,000

Total 5,000 252,000

If, therefore, mobilisation of the German army was suddenly required it would be necessary to find some 5,100 officers and 110,000 other ranks from the militia forces of the country in order to complete the field army and garrison troops in the war establishment duly sanctioned by Parliament.

The Canadian Army is organized for war as follows:

Field Army—
Seven mounted brigades

1995-1996: 1995-1996
 1996-1997: 1996-1997
 1997-1998: 1997-1998

Three small brigades,
Lines of emulous youth.

At Halifax, Quebec and Esquimaux

The loyalty of the Canadian military forces is strictly territorial. Not an all-

one or more, either permanent or non-permanent, one, in his capacity as a Con-

advice and information, volunteers for service projects, either in person or over the phone.

provided by Section 50 of the Indian Act

The primary duty of Canada is held to be to make all reasonable provision, up to

the limit of its resources, for debate against invasion of its own territory.

Are, then, Canada's military forces adequate for home defence? The first fac-

we, of course, is the fighting force to be constituted; the next, the time in which

that there can get to work. A state enter-

ing into the forest the normal evolution of
game is at a terrible disadvantage when
pitted against the state which is ready

and even engaged in warfare. For the ways of war are changing just as fast as, or faster than, the ways of peace. The railway and the wireless are busy setting into space and time. Distance is ceasing to nerve us any material prohibition. Operations which formerly took months are now carried out in weeks, and will be

The task of Canada's home defence forces on the active military front, as the late Hamlin conceived it in his report, would be:

(c) To protect the estate of Canada, the chief towns, the arsenals and military stores, the ports on the coasts and the main railway systems, against raids, great or small.

(4) To delay the enemy's main attack until the reserve militia can be assembled and knocked into some sort of military shape.

In point of time the first of these tasks is clearly the most pressing. Every detail of mobilization as affecting men, horses, stores, transport, etc., must be thought out so as to enable the train to be standing ready at their war stations within a few hours as possible after the outbreak of hostilities, and all plans for the movement of the troops by rail carefully considered.

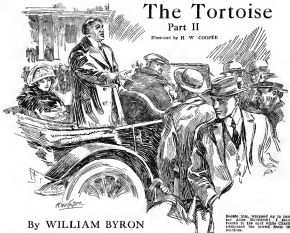
In 1919 Field Marshal Sir John French reported as follows: "At present it was not possible to put the soil in the field in a fit condition to undertake active operations until after the lapse of a considerable period." Last year General Sir Ian Hamilton reported progress. "Since 1906," he said, "great progress has been made in every direction. Organization

Continued on Page 142.

The Tortoise

Part II

Electrodes by H. W. COOPER



BY WILLIAM BYRON

FROM the night of my memorable drive with Alvin Holmertz, I took away fully that I loved her. The boyish adoration had ripened into an intense affection that seemed at times to leave no room for doubt or hesitation for anything else. This love, started as a passion for me in a small degree, I had always been a methodical series of failure, doubt and disappointment at all times. Rivalry in sports at school or the various slights and humiliations of my life, my lack of confidence or excitement. But with the growth of my love for Alvin Holmertz, new thoughts and emotions stirred in me. I felt that I was no longer a boy, but a man, and that to the very end. The thought of my being replaced by another man was sufficient to plunge me into bitter melancholy or rampant paganism. It was a clear case of the "jealousy" reaction to the most sublime of loves.

This feeling caused me to enter the fight with Larry Barlow almost with despair. Barlow was the only rival that I had, or far as I knew, and on that account I took a rest in the contest. His final demonstration became not a business success but a personal triumph.

During the year that followed Larry's vain attempt to drive me out of business, I asked on Albee regularly \$500

encouraged me, I think, though at times a fancied stiffness in her manner almost drove me to despair. Alice had developed from a soft-haired, slender girl into a very handsome and graceful woman. Dressed with most scrupulousness and doubly blessed with that rarest of gifts, a gentle, flowing tactfulness. She had always liked me, I think; and now she undoubtedly took a pleasure in my society. Whether her interest went deeper was a question that I pondered more often than I did the figures on my balance.

I had long since gotten over the stage-fright period when a glance from behind those long lashes of hers would subject me to an attack of galloping paralysis. Still, it took me three months to get my mind made up to propose to her. I realized so completely how weak too good she was for me that I was frightened at the anomaly of my own proposition. Finally, however, I decided to test her opinion on the matter.

slippery walks with the fine air of play-
ing superiorly that made him a marvel
anywhere he went. Charlie had
finished his law course some years before
and had been engaged since with a Tex-
as firm. Within the past fortnight he
had returned to Martinsville and had kept
out his strength.

"Hello, Harry," he greeted, as we sat

into stop. "How's the nation now? I hear you've developed into quite a merchant prince. Fairly rolling in money and all that, isn't it?"

"Not exactly," I replied. "I'm not quite out of the woods yet, but I can see the open space ahead of me now. But what has brought you back? I thought Marjorie would be handy a big enough field for you, Charlie."

"Well, it's just this way," boomed Charley, in his old expansive way. "I can break into politics easier in a small place than a big city. Back home in Martinsville I should have no difficulty in getting a start. I don't mind acknowledging that I'm building big hopes for a political career,——Harve. Just let me find a suit and I'll guarantee to make them out of old clothes."

He talked along with all the grandiose optimism that had made him much of the work at school, telling me what he would

do and what he wouldn't do—but chief, the former. Finally, as we kept right along together, civility got the upper hand.

"To make a call," I surmised. "When are you off to?"

"Perhaps," I suggested, with a winking of the heart, "we're going to the same place."

"The entire friend!" said Charlie with candid disavowal. "I object to splitting hairs. It's whole hog or nothing with me."

But we were. We turned in at the gate of the Holworthy house without comment on either side. I rang the door bell and Charlie glared as though he resented my taking the entrance.

"Good evening, Harry," greeted Alice, who had come to the door herself. She looked particularly charming that evening and was wearing something new—whether a dress or merely a new collar or such, I couldn't say. I missed the details but got the general effect. Could it be that she had discerned—"I'm delighted that you have brought Cheryl with you."

"Brought me, nothing," said Charlie. "I came myself. And I don't like the 'brought' business at all. After my dear old schoolmate Harry here has said

"Well, it's got to stop. Harry, this is

your last call," said Charlie, with a jaunty masterfulness that made me long to put the gloves on with him. "I guarantee that from now on I intend to monopolize the love of this young lady. Tennessee will be aroused."

"Don't go too fast," I said quickly. "It may take a little of your time to work up that law practice of yours."

"It's coming already. I've got already started on the high road to items and features. Why it's even been suggested that I run for mayor this year, and I'm acknowledging that I'm thinking the idea over."

He was off. He was the same old Charlie, acknowledged boss as a bar, street hero.

...a man, with his bearded head of his own

[illegible]

I woke up at this. "Don't get mixed up with that city hall crowd, Charlie," I urged. "If you run for mayor with Council and Harvey and Shandee Crockett you, your chances for a career in this town will be ruined. You don't want to be the tool of Larry Sholow, do you?"

the three crooks I've just named, but during the last couple of years another name has been admitted to the cabinet: Larry Harrison is a power in civic politics here now, if he isn't actually the boss.

"When I'm away of Martorella, I'll be home," said Charlie, with finality. I did not propose to Alice that night. I stayed late for the purpose but Charlie stayed also. We finally left together after Mrs. Halberstam came into the room and shook hands with us, passing rather quickly.

Before proceeding any farther with my narrative it will be necessary to give some particulars of the situation of town with reference to our politics. It may seem improbable that a city so small

as Martinelli would have "been" role but with nevertheless was the more. A far back as I could remember the business of the town had considered themselves above civic politics and the control of the city had fallen into the hands of a "ring." If it were suggested to a man of good standing and a sufficient probability that he stand for alderman, the reasonable answer would be "No, I think I would get mixed up with the gang at the city hall."

For a number of years now affairs have been administered by a triumvirate of slippery politicians who unhesitatingly manipulated the news that controlled public expenditures. The first of these was Jake Connell, the inspector of everything from railroad to town ships. The second was Jim Harney, an internationalist and notorious spokesman of politicians who controlled the vote of the north ward and got as his share of the patronage a country club, about 1900.

collected, and so on; in fact Jim Harvey had staked down and registered his claim on everything in the way of public service that offered to the enterprising grandfather a chance for making the public purse. The last member of the animal trio was a wash-looking little lawyer named Alexander Cohn, bricked whose old-fashioned blandness of countenance lacked a degree of cunning that no one was

aspect," said they had had dealings with him. One kept a dingy little shop above a tobacconist's store but seemed to have no clients. He was a bearded, living statue in a tumbledown cottage that no one ever entered but Cass himself. All these activities, by-laws and agreements were drawn up by him and he took the jobs on for below the surface that they remained hidden until the time for operation arrived. It has always been my opinion that Charles Cass was the brains of the

Of recent years, however, Larry Barlow had wedged his way into dirty politics and, as Ted Jarvis put it in the *Black*, "the tree of lauded trust had been converted into a quarrelsome cactus."



I got the first shot off the press, replacing it after a struggle with Jimmie

"Heaven, Bob, can't you see it's not—
not that?"

Greyson nodded as from a haze
"Not exactly?" The man shook itself
with a shrill suddenness. "Why, man, it
must be! You don't mean, you can't
mean—"

Wenton lifted his eyebrows questioningly
"Do men shoot themselves without a
weapon, Bob?"

Greyson again sharply peered the
form of Thomas Handley and turned
his eyes directly across the adjacent
stretch of carpet.

Wenton watched him soberly.
"Are you consciously?" he queried at
length.

Greyson pushed back the only chair in
the end of the room, and then he extended
a hand, and that, making an end of the
shockingly stained place, in front of
which the body of the dead man rested,
turned and he forced it as a path from the
wall. His eyes swept the small table
exposed, and he stepped back with
a sense of bewilderment.

"Have you found?" Wenton
rejoined. There was the barest
trace of a smile in his eyes.

Greyson opened across at him
and clutched his shoulder.
"The weapon, man? Where is it? I say
it isn't here!"

Wenton glanced at the other's flustered
features calmly.

"I told you, Bob, there was none. Or,
perhaps, you think that a dead man can
see to his feet and lose the gun that he
used for his life out of the window?"

"The window?" Greyson muttered
Wenton's eyes moved high.

Referring to the three windows of the
apartment, he drew back the drapes
curtains of each in turn. They were all
closed, and neither the stars nor the sun
reflected through the glass.

Wenton followed his movements with
faded eyes.

"There is still the door, Bob. And
remember that it is the only other possible
exit." He hesitated. "If you will take the
trouble to cruise it from the floor, you will
discover a fact which I have told you
minutes ago. The key was turned from the
inside, and not from the outside."

Greyson glanced at the other for a long
moment in silence, then, stopping across
the carpet with the resolution of a man
determined to accept only the evidence of
his own eyes, he moved that answered
palm which the lock was exposed.

The key, bent by the force of the fall,
was firmly fixed on the inward side of
the door.

Greyson ran to his knees like a
man praying in a feverish-whirling maze.

Down, Bob? Wenton, pushed
across a chair and forced the other side
in. "We've got to face this thing right?"

"Godly!" Greyson's eyes were aimed
at the closed, locked door. "Handley! Are
you a man or a madman? You tell me
that Handley did not kill himself!"

"I could say!" Wenton chuckled in a
low tone.

"And now," Greyson burst an unasked
question, "you show me to his room—"

"Mirrored!" Wenton complied automa-
tically. "That is where you are wrong. I have



two of my pronounced mental ability was
lacking.

His eyes swept the body of the dead
man and the details of the room with
professional criticism. Returning to his
companion, he knelt over Handley's
suffragan form.

"Child!" declared at the left eye, he
muttered "Death probably instantaneous!"
He straightened with the ceremonial
politeness. "Where's the weapon,
gentleman?"

Greyson was silent, motioned that Wenton
should act as spokesman. The latter
thrust out his hand.

"We thought you would find it far out!"
he answered shortly.

"Then you have not
found it?" There was a
dash of suspicion in the
lawyer's voice.

"We have not!"

The statement fell
down, a screaming line
in his note-book.

"Are you, to believe
this murder, then?" he
rejoined.

"I should prefer that
you draw your own con-
clusions, gentleman."

For an instant the
other's jaw fell.
Then, on the side, Wenton
closed his arm-book with a
snap, thrust his pencil into his
pocket, and walked quickly to
the closed window, and then
to the door. A growing silent
ness was apparent in every
member of his body.

"Help me here, Bob!" he
muttered to his subordinate.
"Stand back, gentleman!" he
rejoined, and with a gasp
as Wenton made a motion as
though to resist.

The man nearest the broken door was
rushed slowly back against the wall.
His eyes followed the other's as he
stepped slowly away from the lock with
the twisted key. With a grimace he did not
attempt to conceal he watched as the
man moved back.

"What kind of a man are you trying to
give me?" He had pointed first to the
locked door and then to the twisted key.
"Do you think I was here yesterday?"
"Yes, yes, yes, with the truth?"

"The truth?" Wenton asked.

The lawyer hesitated.
"The answer you let me have if the better
of all parties concerned! First you tell
me there is no man, and would have
me believe that Mr. Handley did not kill
himself? Then I find that the room is
locked as tight as a drum and there is
no possible way for any one else to have
found the door—except me. Do you think
I am stupid? You are either covering up
the fact of murder, or trying to cheat the
murderer!"

Confronted by such words, quite out
of breath, with his face very red and his
right hand clutched with the violence of
his emotion.

The turn of affairs was so abrupt and
unexpected that Greyson stood speechless.
Wenton had made an entry step forward.
Continued on Page 113.

Canadian Women in the Arts

The Third Article of a Series

By MADGE MacBETH



Madge Macbeth, the first article of a series
on Canadian women in the arts.



Mary Hunter Blair, the first article of a series
on Canadian women in the arts.



Mary Hunter Blair, the first article of a series
on Canadian women in the arts.

It is with pardonable pride that we
present our humble story of our national
talents, and we are sure that you
will find it a most interesting and
valuable study. In the field of
artistic and literary work, we have
many outstanding figures, many of them
internationally known, and it is a
pity that the world at large is not
aware of their work.

Our women, though less numerous,
have adapted Canada, and have been
adapted by her, and we shall see that
Canada is a most interesting and
valuable study.

A LITERARY HISTORY
Mary Hunter Blair is one of the
most prominent of our women artists.
She was born in England, but came to
Canada in 1885, and has since been
active in the literary world.

Her first book, "The Story of the
Canadian Novel," was published in 1900,
and has since been a most valuable
study of our literary history.

Her second book, "The Story of the
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Canada is a most interesting and
valuable study.

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her, after terrible exposure going down the river, reached Batavia and that a few days afterwards Corporal Klugh went out with Oriser and was killed at Chit Kung.

And so from that day in April when they left Fort Pitt, the MacLeans found they had been prisoners with Big Bear and, despite the breaking up of the band at Frankston's Butte, they were still held by some part of the retreating Indians. As we pointed out, there was the warrant of arrest, accompanied by Rev. George McKay, before mentioned, went out to Lone Lake where there was a big fight. But the prisoners were not there and, therefore, having no leads or contacts and one or two wounded men to look after, could not follow up. Then MacLeans came and with all the wounded men tried to find out, but the women were responsible to the heavy cavalry horse. In the meantime our column got permission from General Strang to take 100 picked men of the Winnipeg Light Infantry and, across the Beaver River in bush country, struck north to a chain of lakes where it was supposed that the Indians were. The assumption to be correct, that the band holding the prisoners had gone. Just before leaving on the march, 100 Chippewas, Indians, who were captured from the Lake after other fighting, were sent and surrendered to General Strang, packing in the sleds and leaving their guns down at Chit Fort. There was a picnic with them and, therefore, had done his best to outman them from the wastage.

The hundred of us who were packed for this special march north had been for two days and nights and were very tired when we reached our last camp. Some of the Indians who had surrendered came along with pack-horses to carry the baggage and men.

We had to sleep under the open sky and tramp through swamp and over fallen trees, but we got through. The Indians of our Indian and north coasted the lake and found the band with the MacLeans and other prisoners. It was not hard to persuade the Indians to give them up, so the prisoners were sent in to Fort Pitt, being met on the way by an escort under Capt. Sam Dedson, the eldest of the trio.

It was all over now and after a few days the brigades of MacLeans and Strang gathered at Fort Pitt for a general review and to make arrangements for getting back home. Fort or our regiment, the Winnipeg Light Infantry, remained at Fort Pitt for a few weeks to guard the Indians who had been the prisoners. The end of the month, the Toronto Grenadiers, the Montreal Battalion and a few others from the Indians left on the 15th of July on three steamers to come down by the Great Lakes to Lake Winnipeg and so on home.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAMS.

That night Colonel Williams, the gallant commander of the Montreal Battalion and generally acknowledged to be the leader of the charge at Batavia, died on



Major R. E. Shuter, father of the author. The author and his wife are in the background.

board the steamer "Stratford." I had not been only a few days before at Fort Pitt being introduced to him by Capt. Hugh John MacLeans and was much impressed with his nobility, courage and loyalty. He appeared to be then in good health, but the word got round the next day or so that he was ill. He was one of the best of men, but he was very ill. The next day we all landed at Batavia for the funeral, as the body was to be sent overland home. A military

funeral was always a very impressive spectacle, but that of Col. Williams, on account of the place and all the circumstances was impressive to the point of tears. The first band of music, wrapped in the flag under which he had fought as well, was placed on a gun-carriage, behind which a soldier had the rifleman's horn. His own regiment, the Montreal Battalion, followed with arms reversed and the whole column numbered nearly 5,000 men. Then there were bands with muffled drums and over the wild lonely plains rolled, pealed out the strains of the "Dead March" as, slowly and sadly into the thousands of the mourning and gathered first, we followed the body dead. There the services were held by the chaplain, Rev. D. H. Gordon (now president of Queen's University) and Rev. Mr. Winkelman. Strang, who had passed removed through many dangers yet openly as they thought of him the hero of the charge, that had evaded the centre of rebellion, as he lay there where he had been killed, his arm and with a name that was to be remembered in the memory of his country, had fallen so suddenly before the grim King of Terror.

After that service we continued down the river past the shores of Fort Carlton and the Prairie. About where we were then for a space. The town seemed to be shadowed by the gloom that had fallen since it is through the death of so many of its foremost citizens at Duck Lake and badges of mourning were seen everywhere. But the people of Prince Albert to this day have come to remember with noble pride the part these men soldiers took in the thrilling experience through which the country passed in that time of terrible scarcity and stress.

Before Prince Albert we came to the Forts where the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river meet in one grandeur scene. Here we found the Buffalo. Beyond a more of dead, but not of the same kind as the one that we had seen at the river-mouth. The Buffalo was the one of the most beautiful of the animals. The name that comes out against the background of this phase of the campaign is that of Horne Miller, the famous right-angler of 1857, who, with his assistants, located the wilderness in relation to his lands. With some difficulty the wounded were transferred to our steamers, the Marston, and we continued down the rugged river. We stopped a while at the "Fort Pitt." It was quite a hole for the Indians in the winter but, as we saw, the Fort was more or less of a swamp with a few Indians and a great many beaver and sheep at the river's mouth. The dogs, like great wolves, were more aggressive than the Indians and when you met one on the trail it was wisdom to stop and give him the right-of-way. In the summer the Hudson's Bay Railway has put the Fort on the map and it has been duly endorsed by the manipulators of real estate value.

At Lone Winnipeg we got into a steamer and longer into which the men were packed. It was a small boat, but it was crowded on Fort Pitt.

Col. R. E. Shuter who led the spring of Indian river expedition.



John Cooper.

effort to escape, though she becomes uneasy at the conduct of Milford who drinks heavily. In the course of an altercation with his Indian wife, Milford kills her. Rex then secures a canoe and escapes, meeting a young College graduate who is engaged at the Whiskey Jack mine and a returning with a comical letter for Fowler that he has secured of a passing train. The message is for John, the graduate, the ship, leaving him stranded on another island and going of with her canoe and the papers. She then returns to Milford's island and meets a geological surveyor who has put in for the night. Milford becomes drunk and Rex breaks the surveyor to take her to the Whiskey Jack mine. He continues to work on the land. Rex then suggests her companion to wait for her and, despite her remonstrances, disappears in the darkness.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Summer is the owner of the Whiskey Jack mine. Hauling, a mining agent, with his family, is making a trip through the west and is to send Summer a report on the mine's value. Upon this report depends Summer's whole financial stability. Summer's daughter, Hely, who is in love with a man her father disapproves of, accompanies the Hauling, and a chance meeting acquaintance whom they meet, a Miss Rex Strang, also makes one of their party for the journey into the interior. She is western for Helen and disappears by Milford, a woman, at the resignation of Mark Fowler, whom Summer had appointed manager of the mine, and who turns out to be of bad reputation. Summer receives a note from Hauling saying Helen has disappeared. He concludes this is Fowler's work who for some reason wishes to prevent Hauling sending a report on the mine, and he writes James Strang, a friend, to search for Helen. Rex Strang makes an effort to escape, though she becomes uneasy at the conduct of Milford who drinks heavily. In the course of an altercation with his Indian wife, Milford kills her. Rex then secures a canoe and escapes, meeting a young College graduate who is engaged at the Whiskey Jack mine and a returning with a comical letter for Fowler that he has secured of a passing train. The message is for John, the graduate, the ship, leaving him stranded on another island and going of with her canoe and the papers. She then returns to Milford's island and meets a geological surveyor who has put in for the night. Milford becomes drunk and Rex breaks the surveyor to take her to the Whiskey Jack mine. He continues to work on the land. Rex then suggests her companion to wait for her and, despite her remonstrances, disappears in the darkness.



Rex Strang.

Twisting Trails

By ROBERT E. PINKERTON, Author of "The Print" and "The French Heel"

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

IF Rex had never been at the mine before, she showed a surprising knowledge of the location of the building. As she thought, she also turned to the left. Passing the warehouse at the dock, she went on up a dark road, passing a store and a big hotel. She was a quarter of a mile from the lake she turned off to the right to a trail that led to a cabin set on a slight rise. The windows were dark, but the door stood slightly open.

Cautionally pushing her head, she entered. For a moment she stood perfectly still, listening. Certain that no one was asleep within, she walked quietly across the hall to a table in the corner. First drawing the shade, she felt on the table for matches and a lamp. Finding both, she struck a light and looked down at her.

In one corner was a bed, in another a large, low-made desk, with papers and papers piled about in confusion. Beside the desk was a small table. "Nothing short about that," she murmured.

She ran quickly through the papers and

letters on the desk. In a drawer she found a envelope, which she examined and re-read.

"They would be only in one place," she thought, as she turned to the left.

On her knees before the desk, her head bent that her eye might be able to look at the paper closely. She was a quarter of a mile from the lake she turned off to the right to a trail that led to a cabin set on a slight rise. The windows were dark, but the door stood slightly open.

There was a small desk and her head entered in a little while, which was ordered in a moment when she heard the knock of the door door turned.

Springing to her feet, she reached quickly for the lamp on the desk. The door opened behind her and she saw two men. One, she pulled upon the door handle, reached within, and whispered the resolve to her hand.

There stood the president. He looked down at the girl, waiting for her to speak. But she remained silent, the woman pointed at him.

"I have come to warn you that someone

is coming across the lake," he said. "You promised not to follow me. I treated you."

"I am sorry, but I did not understand and I thought that you would be later after in knowing that someone is coming to the mine in a canoe."

Rex lowered the curtain.

"I could have taken care of myself," she said. "I wish you would return to the shore and wait for me. I know it is great deal to ask and that you must take much for granted. But please do so."

"Listen, Mr. Strang," a smart command came.

Rex started but did not speak.

"My name is Strang," he went on. "I was employed by your father to search for him from Fowler at whatever he liked to believe you."

"How did you find me so quickly?" she demanded suspiciously.

"I remember the date, yesterday afternoon in Port Arthur, caught a boat and left Vermilion this morning. I knew that the most probable lead of Fowler would be Milford. If you had been kidnapped,

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Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany

man across than those suggested on the floor in a past session.

Who looks up the judge when he has a criminal case on motion or appeal to decide? Who influences whether he is to make that he is not influenced? And if he does not regulate this motion and then appears when he decides a criminal case on motion or appeal, why does the crime require it when he decides a criminal case on the trial?

Are honesty and integrity the powder stimulus of any particular class? They belong more to the lawyer than to the attorney—the attorney is the man more than to the lawyer in his field. When a lawyer is decided or appointed to the bench, by that act does any particular virtue enter him by which his moral nature becomes superior to that of other men? This quality of being, like that of mercy, is not trained, it is not told it is a superior degree, and a virtuous man is not told of the virtuous world. In honor, he is not told, he is not told in any other way, the attorney shows the people and the judge where the virtuous are.

All the difficulty in obtaining justice would depart if the jury system were introduced in the ancient district. Then, with the addition of ten or two simple rules governing the selection of the jurymen, a jury could be had in any case without expense or delay.

The best of these rules might be that jury members should be chosen from every possible religious connection with a fair consideration of the law—that is to say, the jury might not be so subjected to any bias as the judge is not supposed to be. The judge is the judge. He might be to be free a judge of men as low as the present jurymen are to be free in society.

All regulations that are not binding on the judge on the bench might be to be removed. The removal is the jury law. The removal is the jury law. It is a high standard of honor is required of him of the judge, and that he is a person of equal dignity and of equal responsibility in the maintenance.

It is a profound error to assume that the citizen who seeks to evade jury service is that the individual is a man. In any case that the people are dishonest. They have fallen into the habit of an democracy to evade this duty because men are dishonest. It is a profound error, because of the loss of dignity, and because the courts treat the juror as though they were irresponsible men, and if we find a moral flaw that the most absolute protection can insure them at their hands.

If the people can be made to understand that the jury is an independent and advisory department of the court, if they realize that it is free from all restrictions that are not imposed on the presiding judge, and that the dignity and independence be recognized—then our judicial system is preserved with equal its wonderful basis. Everybody feels that he ought to hear and decide a case for his neighbor, in order that he is neighbor who is willing to decide a case for his neighbor, and the duty that may not be even-

ced by the ignorant, inefficient and vicious.

The second rule ought to be that no citizen should be selected from jury service unless he is related to a crime, has some interest in the case, or is possessed of some direct knowledge of the matter. That he has read of the case in the newspaper or has literary knowledge of it is not a reason to select him from jury service. The opinion a professional has formed of a case, to disregard him, might, as some courts have said, to imply either or all of which, it might be argued that it is so strong as to give him to the influence of authority or prejudice, in that, as a decided relation, on the whole, very great justice would result if every man who is not related to a party, and who has no direct knowledge of the matter, were necessarily forced to take his place in the jury box.

If it appears that the witnesses in a case may have been sought to be persuaded to contempt. There is no lack of law to support such a course. The courts have the power to punish any one for contempt who endures to evade jury service by voluntarily forming an opinion of the case after he has become aware that he is going to be called as a juror.

Even with the present difficulties and the present loss of dignity it would be quite easy for any presiding judge to secure a jury quickly in any case by the adoption of these simple rules of procedure. Of course the presiding judge would have to be supported by the judges of the superior courts. He ought to feel that the superior courts would not incur his discredit in selecting a jury, except where a case showed an abuse of discretion.

THE GREAT WAR

SOME men make themselves—the German War, the Civil War, the Russo-Turkish War, the Russo-Japanese War, the Revolutionary War, and many others.

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A speech from Brussels says the British army, which the country round the soldiers with the help of war and losses, General Sherman never read anything about that—The Great War.

If anyone could only read word to the Germans that there are a lot of business and hockey players in the Canadian contingent in this war, they would be for peace without delay—The Great War.

Parliament has been prorogued after an extraordinary session of five days. Shows that the legislative act is now being that they are getting and get together—The Great War.

Going through the Panama Canal is a kind of beautiful navigation that should give us a general idea of the connection with Thomas Jefferson.

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These conditions might have been met were all they could stand. But these days didn't count, for the Maples paid no attention to them.

Architects for the design were confronted by an artificial island about sixty feet square. Here steel cylinders twelve feet in diameter were driven deep into the clay of the seabottom and then filled with concrete. Owing to the small space on these artificial islands only a few pieces for the bridge could be brought over at a time. In addition to the usual erosion which for the past years has been the bane of the bridge, the materials for each half of both levels of the bridge had been placed in a distinctive color—red and yellow for one half, gray and green for the other. Thus the slightest miscalculation would not fail to distinguish clearly the two halves.

The architects did go as far as to use steam-driven concrete mixers, but that was the limit. The mixed concrete was hauled to the ground old-fashioned way, being dumped on the decks of scows from which it was shoveled into galvanized iron dishes about twelve inches in diameter and five inches deep which were carried by boys and women up runways to be deposited in the huge concrete forms which followed the production of the bridge to such a point that but little effort was required to open or close it.

All building was done by hand means. In spite of these primitive methods, and in spite of high winds and a daily rainfall of two inches in October the erection of the design was finished in six months. A terrible storm at the end of November, 1910, did a lot of damage to the substructure across the island of Bannockburn and to the artificial islands at the bridge site. But by strenuous work the job was finished in time to avoid something much more serious than anything in the power of the elements. According to Hindu religious divinity there are various "unhappy omens" in the course of the year, one of which began at exactly four o'clock on December 24. A new understanding began during this inauspicious occasion would be sure to result in misfortune and disaster. By working the inauspicious gauge all night the construction was able to run the four hours across the bridge at 3:50 p. m. thus avoiding something dreadful by the narrow margin of six minutes.

The Indian Government approved the bridge December 31, 1911, and regular passenger traffic was established in December on January 1, though the grand celebration was not held until February 21.

The temporary gap of twenty miles is now filled by a list of three sections of only six feet each, which run from the side of Aden's bridge, that on the other, according to the direction in which the monsoon is blowing. This monsoon actually concentrated two complete sets of jacks and trestles facilities at each end of the work.

If the new work in Ceylon proves as satisfactory for tonnage and no profitable in other trade on the directors hope, the gap will soon be bridged. Then the island, 100,000,000, it is believed, will have a way to go on the east end of India, through to Colombo, the metropolis of Ceylon, without changing cars.

British Foreign Policy Explained

Events Which Led to Britain's Participation in Recent Abatement of European Powers

From the London Times

The contemporary article tells of the retirement of Britain's foreign policy from one of "unstable support" in an article published in the abatement of European powers and the story of the policy is in an interesting review of international politics from the time of the first war to the present.

THE first principle of all British foreign policy is recognition of the fact that England, though an island, forms part of Europe. Forgetfulness of this simple fact has in the past had disastrous consequences. Without reviewing the war of 1914, when England, by allowing France to her fate, allowed her to be dismantled, and has ever since paid the cost in the growing hatred of the continent, it is necessary only to remember the position held by Great Britain at the end of the South African War. The policy of the late Lord Salisbury, who was one of "unstable isolation." When disaster overtook us in South Africa we were left out a friend in the Continent, and were only saved from attack by a European coalition because the Emperor of Russia declared in reaction with a policy, and because the question of Alsace-Lorraine was not included in the treaty. It is necessary and natural negotiation against us by Germany and France.

The policy of "unstable isolation" became a military and political impossibility, unless we were prepared as to strengthen our army and our navy as it is able to carry any attack or combination of attacks by land and sea. King Edward recognized this fact, and with the advice of his ministers sought to diminish the number of war potential enemies in the Continent. Germany in many instances was a suitable candidate, either by her Lord Lansdowne ever conceived the policy of making friends in Europe as a policy of appeasement.

The first step in this policy had little reference to Europe. It consisted in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902. For it was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that led directly to the Anglo-French Entente of 1904. During 1904, England strove, as she is striving now, to prevent war, by signing treaties in order to secure with Japan. France also sought to maintain her ally, but encouragement in the Far East should make it impossible of supporting France in Europe. Russian support was indispensable in France, who had recently been exposed to diplomatic and military pressure from Germany. It was in 1907, only two years after Lord Lansdowne's death, that the intervention of the Emperor of Russia, and especially of Queen

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General Motors Corporation, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 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Connell-Ott Company

A new development in economical and quality candy was demonstrated by the Connell-Ott Company at the Exhibition this year. Under present conditions

ing results and trifling expense. If you cannot secure Snow Melts from your dealer, mail us the few packages containing enough fillings for five two-layer cakes or



of the cost of living the housekeeper finds the price of eggs for baking as item on her market bill to be somewhat exorbitant, yet if she is to have cakes, doughnuts or any of the delectable desserts it is impossible to get along without egg-whites or egg yolks in some form. The Connell-Ott Company have solved this problem by manufacturing Snow Melts, an egg substitute composed entirely of egg yolks and vegetable compounds, which made up to make fillings and icings had the appearance of every woman patting the booth. The Snow Melts preparations were so light, fluffy, and delicious, and the company's principle of good taste and cleanliness so well carried out in decorating the booth with bower and white bower and Snow Jacks, that there was one of the most attractive exhibits shown.

The success of using Snow Melts is easily seen when we consider that one spoonful of the compound is equal to the whites of six eggs, a fact not at all incredible since eight-five per cent. of an egg-white is water. One spoonful of the dry powder beaten up with one-third of a cup of lukewarm water will not fill a taster. It can be whisked and fluffed as desired, will brown in the oven just like an egg mixture, or left uncooked will not set and remain soft for days. With such use of Snow Melts the baker requires a book of recipes prepared by a teacher of domestic science, telling how to use it in place of whipped cream, to make soufflés, baked tortes, mousses, cream and fruit whips, pie fillings, and a number of dairy and new desserts, with most pleas-

ures of non-alcoholic wine were shown, namely, the Catawba, which was in crystal clear and sparkling as the most noted effervescent of every variety, and the Black Concord juice which is so rich, heavy and nutritious as to be really a food and medicine rather than a light beverage. Visitors were frequently heard to ask the reason for this difference, and the explanation was as direct as to show clearly the purity and true quality of the products.

In the process of making either grape juice, the grapes are first run through a crusher. In making the Dark Concord, the grapes are peeled juice and all, then run into a large bottle and heated, which extracts all the juicy substances and color from beneath the skin of the grapes. The heated pulp, juice and all is then dumped into the press and squeezed out. In making the Catawba grape juice this heating process is eliminated, consequently when the selected, peeled grapes are pressed there is little color and nearly substance drawn from beneath the skin, and a light clear juice is the result. The process of pasteurizing is exactly the same in each case. It simply puts with the consumer whether he wants a light refreshing beverage or a rich nutritious food.

As a beverage to serve at social functions the Catawba grape juice cannot be too highly recommended. Its attractive appearance, and its high natural acidity make it even more popular for that purpose than the Dark Concord. The reason for the superior quality, the clear color and the delicate flavor is readily understood after seeing the Connell-Ott manufacturing plant. The majority of grapes are produced by growing the juice from the green leafy large leaves (leaves) which large leafy of juice made is bottled in about 200 degree, in order to

five champagne dainties. Connell-Ott Company, 461 King Building, Toronto.

THE Connell-Ott Company also had an excellent exhibit of Bass-Colel Grape Juice on the grounds. The two



get every particle thoroughly sterilized. It must also be stored carefully to prevent souring in a great deal of the flavor must be carried off with the steam and vapor.

The Connell-Ott Company are an absolute vacuum panmaker which consists of a series of small aluminum pans passing through a clean drive, so that the juice when it leaves the press passes through the pasteurizing temperature of 175 degrees in a few strains with absolute safety exposure to the air. These beverages are absolutely pure and wholesome with a high degree of natural acidity and in place of being made into a variety of different drinks.

The Planet Bicycle Company

VISITORS to the Exhibition had an excellent opportunity of seeing the perfection that has been attained at the manufacturing of bicycles. The continued popularity of the bicycle as a means of travel and recreation is largely due to this mechanical perfection. The Planet Bicycle Co. are the pioneers of the bicycle industry in Canada. For nearly twenty-five years this firm has been supplying the Canadian public with high-grade bicycles as that today the Planet wheels have a wide popularity. The integrity of the Planet Bicycle is as well established that members of wheel organizations send their orders over the telephone satisfied that they will get perfect satisfaction. These exhibits displayed various types of bicycles all made in Canada, which were particularly commented upon for their lightness, perfection of finish and workmanship and very pleasing appearance. If you are contemplating the purchase of a wheel it will be to your advantage to visit or call the

Planet Bicycle Co. showrooms at 49 and 51 Queen Street East, Toronto, Canada.

They will be glad to send a catalogue of prices.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited

IT was fitting that the exhibit of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, should have occupied a no-

ven not surprising to see so much interest given to the Goodyear exhibit. In the exhibition, there appears to



space place in the Transportation Building, as this building was devoted to automobiles and accessory exhibits. The right tire equipment has such a great influence on the amount of pleasure and service derived from an automobile, that it

be little difference between one kind of tire and another; but Goodyear's Motor Car Tires have four exclusive features, which are to be found in no other tire.

The first of these exclusive features, absolutely new invention, The Goodyear Company controls the only scientific way of eliminating this trouble. It involves one hundred and twenty-five braided power wires in the form of each tire.

To save blow-outs, these wires alone get the extra "On-Air" curve which alone is the part of manufacturing immediately. However, it reduces the risk of blow-outs caused by weakened tubes in a tire.

The second feature, the Goodyear Company and 300,000 for the patent rights is a process which is used by other people. During vulcanization, hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed in the tire at the joint where tread separation usually takes place. This process reduces the danger of loose tread by 50 per cent.

The third exclusive feature in the All-Weather Tread. This tread is thick, it is double thick, it is so smooth riding as a plain tread. But it grips wet roads as a tread with wet conditions tread, slush, and mud.

Although no other automobile can offer any of these features, the Goodyear has in high esteem. In fact, it is used in place of tires by many Canadian and American make cars. The Goodyear Company has tested a series of eight-hundred miles.



time which should be in the hands of every motorist. These bulletins describe the reasons these companies go wrong and prescribe a remedy in each case. This series

of bulletins is sent free to any automobile owner upon request to the Goodhue Type & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, 152 Simcoe street, Toronto.

Toronto Furniture Company

ONE of the attractive features of the Canadian National Exhibition was the display of furnished rooms shown

ported from the famous old English cottages. This idea is now the style used by Robert and James Adams in the dis-



by the Toronto Furniture Company, made up as comfortable with the best taste of different historic periods. In contrast, workmanship and artistic beauty, these rooms would have shone the best of the most severe critic of house furnishings.

The design-room was of solid mahogany, after the design of Happlewhite (1770-1800), one of the group to which Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and the Brothers Adams belonged. A suitable Happlewhite characteristic, namely, the Prince of Wales pattern, has been worked out most effectively in this suite. An innovation in the form of a three base, added to the set, received a great deal of attention from visitors. Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of Happlewhite design, its rounded curvilinear imparted a pleasing individual touch to the display. The bed, quiet, unostentatious, and when the visitor begins the serene effect, while the restful cabinet was sufficiently interesting to keep women looking at it all day. The entire suite, luxuriously contrast in every detail, was raised with unobtrusive and elegant. Further, it was said mahogany and be it noted when the Toronto Furniture Company says "solid mahogany" it means not the customer's interpretation of the term, which means that no substitute woods are used in the sides and backs of drawers, and other hidden parts that invite deception.

The bedroom was a charming example of Louis XVI furniture in Canadian Walnut. The beautiful modeling of the wood, the decorative carving, the artistic composition in every line were a delight to the connoisseur. Even the champagne glass of French Gilt, hand-carved and chased, with modeling of Wedgwood in-

teresting with the last current. This line is guaranteed for all time. The *Electric Desk* shows its beautiful finish, very neat and especially designed for use in place of the ordinary cooking stove. Very handy for the rich-room and convenient for a quick lunch. Cooks better than the ordinary stove and is operated at very low cost. The *Electric Heater* provided a great deal of attention. The toaster displayed

Renfrew Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Made in Canada Products

NUMEROUS visitors were attracted to the exhibit of Renfrew Electric Mfg. Co. Showrooms were particularly interested in the display of Electric Irons, Toasters, Coffee Percolators, Warmers, etc. The utility of these machines may be known to all who could not afford to be without these machines.

The Renfrew Products are made in Canada and they compare most favorably with imported goods not only in quality of workmanship and finish, but in general utility and economy.

The Canadian Beauty Electric Irons met with popular favor and many orders for the new series were taken at the exhibit. After seeing the convenience and ironing facilities demonstrated we could not resist purchasing. This line is both for service and convenience and is made in such a way that the heat is evenly distributed over the whole ironing surface, thus being completely the greatest success of



making with the last current. This line is guaranteed for all time.

The *Electric Desk* shows its beautiful finish, very neat and especially designed for use in place of the ordinary cooking stove. Very handy for the rich-room and convenient for a quick lunch. Cooks better than the ordinary stove and is operated at very low cost.

The *Electric Heater* provided a great deal of attention. The toaster displayed

will actually toast two slices each for a family of six in ten or twelve minutes. The beauty and strength of these machines and the features of construction such as the top of toaster for keeping the toast or coffee hot, were much commented upon.

There were many who saw these electric devices can get full particulars and prices with detailed illustrations by writing to the Renfrew Electric Manufacturing Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont.



The Invincible Renovator Mfg. Co.

A GREAT deal of interest was centered upon the Electric Vacuum Cleaners displayed at the various exhibits of the Invincible Renovator Mfg. Co. At the exhibit there were many orders for the new series of cleaners displayed, some suitable for the modern house, the Newspaper Office Building and the Apartment Houses. These machines, based upon the only scientific principle of vacuum cleaning—the centrifugal fan met with a general approval. Visitors were impressed with the simplicity of these cleaners. These machines, of portable and stationary types embodied new special features that make them the foremost cleaners in Canada. Outstanding among these features is the construction of the cleaners, there being only two moving parts, no valves, bellows or pumps to get out of order. A very noticeable feature of these machines was their compactness and portability. That these machines liberally cut dirt was satisfactorily demonstrated. Dirt on the floor underneath the carpets is instantly taken right up, making the carpets and rug as clean underneath as on the surface. The action of these "revolvable" machines is so even and steady that they will clean the most delicate floor without the slightest injury.

Renovators were particularly taken up by the "Baby" Invincible cleaner and the slogan, "Ask to see our Baby" aroused curiosity which was gratified by seeing one of these cleaners demonstrated. The

lightness, simplicity and thoroughness of the "Baby" Invincible with their modern cost made many sales. These "Baby" cleaners are the very best made in electric cleaning for the home and nobody all the improved ideas in vacuum cleaning leaving out all the disadvantages of the other makes. The second point is the hand

son who is known that left a very favorable impression. This model plan is unique with all "Invincible machines" and it is a great convenience. With the control the operator gets around the legs of the operator and it is not out of course with the greatest ease. Low furniture is no detriment, the control enables to reach under places impossible with the rigid rod. Renovators and porters were quick to see the advantages of this "revolvable" feature. People unable to visit the Exhibition or who failed to see these "revolvable" machines demonstrated may have a demonstration in their own home without being put to the slightest obligation. Just write the Invincible Renovator Mfg. Co., and ask for their booklet or for dimensions. The address is The Invincible Renovator Mfg. Co., Ltd., 181, St. Peter street, Toronto.

The Adams Furniture Company

WHAT modern scientific industry is doing to improve and lighten housework was featured strongly at the Adams Furniture Company's display of Modern Kitchen Cabinets at the Canadian National Exhibition. The efficient housekeeper is always planning her kitchen to new steps, saving every chance the modern day is spent in carrying obligations from the table where the work of preparing a meal is actually done. An inventor, cabinet maker, and the machine was the Pioneer Kitchen Cabinet, which is more than just a beautiful piece of kitchen furniture. It is a food supply cabinet, a food and storage cupboard, and a sanitary kitchen table, designed to gather to the kitchen as well as to the table, or before the table and stand, or better, or before the table and stand, or



telling her what to do for work without talking a shop.

The pantry part is roomy and arranged to store conveniently any number of packages needed in ordinary housekeeping. In addition, the floor, range, refrigerator, and other supplies needed every day are kept ready in compartments, labeled and arranged conveniently before the workman. The tools are provided for in the same way. Little things need often have a special place where they can be reached easily. A sliding shelf brings out the back part of the put and pie cupboard. Metal-tray drawers are at one side for spoons, ladles, etc., and for keeping bread and cake. An impressive food grade with a dual face suggests balanced, economical meals for every season of the year, and a wash tub and till

Me helps to keep the supplies and grocer's lists. This may seem small side of the convenience of a kitchen cabinet.

A thorough examination, however, proves that these cabinets stand for more than convenience. They are built of solid oak to endure hard wear. The fronted, varnished oak panels, bottoms and sides are of "close-grained" construction. The corners are beveled with round lines. Every handle has passed fairly considerable use, so buying one you are saved all risk of a costly replacement in your own home.

During the Fair the Adams Company gave away to fully interested women a very interesting book by Mrs. Christine Frederic, associate editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, entitled, "You and Your Kitchen." This no understatement may be obtained free by writing the Adams Co. in Toronto.

to clean and polish a hardwood floor, or to stand on a chair to reach the members of a large family. The cabinets are built to store heavy furniture in close order. It is a light-handled and heavily padded top. It slides easily between the two members, into the far corners under the bed, beneath the radiator, or over the doors and window frames. Hard rubbing



The O-Cedar mop

is not necessary. Whenever the mop passes, a good finish is left and the dust is picked up on the hair. This is where O-Cedar cleaning has another marked superiority over the dry dusting. The dust is not just removed from one place to mix with the air and settle somewhere else. It sticks tight to the mop head as it glides across a floor the same way will polish a glass-fronted mirror without leaving a streak, and the dirt is not removed from the floor until the mop-head is slipped from the handle and washed out on the sidewalk.

The demonstration at this exhibit gave an interesting insight into the saving of unnecessary motion in doing housework. Instead of taking one step to dust the members, another to clean the floor, and then going over it all a second time to polish, using a great deal of unnecessary elbow grease, the whole room was dusted, cleaned and polished in one operation with the O-Cedar Mop. It is needless to say that the saving of time as well as energy was a matter worth considering. For the following week the mop-head was allowed to stand for a few hours in a few compartments a little of the liquid polish. In this way it absorbed enough to do the work without any waste. At the price at which the Channel-Chemical Company are selling these goods, they make one of the most economical labor-saving ever put on the market for housekeepers in the city or in the farms.

The Channel-Chemical Company

AN excellent demonstration in up-to-date housekeeping efficiency was given at the Channel-Chemical Company's stand at the exhibition. It was clearly shown that the work of keeping a home clean and shining can be put down to almost half by the use of O-Cedar Polish and an O-Cedar Mop. For the interest of visitors there were used on the floor, on highly polished furniture, and on mirrors, with results that seemed marvellous to those who did not understand the chemical makeup of the polish, or who did not already know its value as part of their own housekeeping equipment. When we get at the merits of O-Cedar goods, however, there is nothing so remarkable about what they can do.

The polish is a vegetable compound for cleaning and polishing all painted, var-

nished and finished woodwork. Being a purely vegetable compound it mixes freely with water, giving a high, hard, durable finish instead of the gummy, sticky surface left by mineral polishes. Because it is free from all grease, it is absorbed by the varnish, becoming a real varnish food and preserver. From the standpoint of cleanliness, O-Cedar has a distinct advantage over other polishes in that it absolutely prevents the breeding of germs, a feature which is partly responsible for its wide use in cleaning woodwork and floors in hospitals and public halls.

In order that the polish might be used on woodwork, floors and furniture without the white-film, back-breaking scrubbing required, the O-Cedar Polish Mop was invented. With this it is not necessary to get down on your hands

and knees in the house, O-Cedar Polish has no need for clumsy carriages, and especially beds, sofas and tops, or for moving grease from gears, splines

Builders or interested parties can get full particulars and samples by writing to Batts Limited, (West) Toronto, Ont., Canada.



and chassis. It is a great deal less expensive and easier to apply than a new coat of varnish and after using it and on a mahogany piano case, leaving a surface like a mirror, you have every assurance of certain results. A letter addressed to the Channel-Chemical Company, 320 Bloor Street, Toronto, will bring you reader further information concerning O-Cedar goods.

**Kellogg's
Toasted Corn Flakes
Co.**

A STEERING exhibit was given at the back of the Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Company at the Canadian Na-

tional Exhibition. The booth was decorated with red, white and green bunting with a background wall made of packages of the corn flakes. All around the front were white expanded screen curtains where girls dressed in the garb of the "Sweetheart of the Corn" served samples of the cereal to hundreds of visitors every hour. Whether it was due to the picturesque setting or the display, or just the remarkable quality of the corn flakes, this was one of the most popular stands at the Fair.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes are as new here in the homes of Canada or the United States, and their lasting popularity speaks well for the integrity of the manufacturers in facing the working way to prevent the excessive use of the most wholesome and nutritious foods grown. An old American food industry says: "With a bit of corn-head and peas, the men of this country are capable of enduring the greatest fatigue and performing the greatest amount of work." Modern scientists do not prescribe this straight lift-of-the-corn, but they are still agreed about the corn. Dr. Williams says: "Repeat corn is not only a highly nutritious cereal food, but also the richest source of iron, and the most perfect of all cereals." Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes make one of the staples of the dietary of the well-to-do families.

Batts Limited

THE exceptional exhibit of Batts Limited, situated at the north-west corner of the Forum Building, well exemplifies the spirit of Canadian enterprise, and the display of exterior woodwork, exterior wood painting, varnish, oil, and hand-painted doors was, undoubtedly, one of the outstanding features of the exhibition.

Batts Limited have had a long experience in catering to the requirements of the building trade throughout the Dominion and the standard they have maintained in the high-grade material and workmanship used for their products is largely responsible for their pronounced success and well-merited reputation. Their factory is equipped with the most modern machinery and has every facility for turning out a high grade product perfect in the smallest detail.

Many Canadian public buildings as well as residences further testify to the skill of this company in meeting high-grade demands, artistic columns, porches, stairs, and paneling. The making of pergolas is a particular specialty of this company so that many gardens in Canada have been enriched with these artistic trellises.



From the standpoint of the buyers, however, it is the delightful crop, appealing, satisfying quality rather than the final value, that gives Tinseltown Fabrics a regular appearance at the trade fairs. To the housewife they mean all this and more in a convenient, prepared food, always ready for use without the long cooking necessary by ordinary meat and a rich, wholesome food for children.

The most attractive display at the Exhibition booth is just the raw and clean-cut of the Kellgren's factory showing, visible. Perhaps this has had something to do with the marvellous growth in the

sales of this company. A plant of double capacity has had to work to the limit during the last three years to meet the increasing demand. Something of the spirit of the company was an evidence at the Exhibition in its liberal treatment of the public. It knows the merit of the product, and that the only thing necessary to establish a big market is to let the public test the goods for themselves. It welcomes inspection and thorough examination of the product because it is not only giving honest value, but doing some practical publicizing in the process of the company.

variety of beautiful designs, and a new stock of handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, with corner confounders or made up with the finest of Irish lace, these just begin



to give an idea of the extent of the company's manufacturing. The designs in every piece are exquisite and the work perfect in every respect. In table damask the variety of the company's patterns run up into the thousands, and the purchaser has no difficulty in getting something individual. The shamrock trademark means at the corner of every piece is a recognized mark of quality.

So it is to wonder the "Shamrock" brand is known the world over. They have won gold medals at Dublin, London, Paris, St. Louis and in world-wide exhibitions in other cities. All this is a factoring from spinning the thread to finishing the woven lace and making the lace and confounders is done in their own premises in Toronto, where the industry has the most skilled and conscientious in experience. In line with this experience of our kindred people, standing they can supply this country with a higher class of goods than any other manufacturer has to offer.

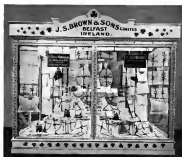
The John S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., its business with the retail trade of Canada from coast to coast. Orders are filled from Belfast or from Toronto stock which comprises a complete range of the culture manufacturers. Shipments are being received from Belfast just as regularly as before the war, and the stock is also on hand with a full range of goods for the better trade. The company runs a collection in the trade, giving prices and finishing patterns. Any dealer can obtain one of them by writing to W. R. Bates, Canadian representative of John S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., 84 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

The John S. Brown & Sons Ltd.

It is safe to say that no woman visitor to the Exhibition missed the attractive display showcasing splendid new Irish linen made by the John S. Brown & Sons, Ltd. of Belfast. The hand-embroidered pieces, and those trimmed with Irish crochet lace both with green paper and hand with green ribbon were in demonstration beautiful enough to command the admiration of the Irish clans, but a close examination of the goods would delight the visitor for hours on a time.

It would be impossible for the company in the limits of an exhibition display to give the public any adequate idea of the variety of goods they manufacture, but the superior quality of linen, the artistic designing and the famous workmanship was evidenced in every article. The company does not cater to the trade but manufactures only

and pattern, lace-edge up lace laces. These fancy linen include everything around in the best fashionable home table cloth, and lace-edge up in all sizes, sup-



the last quality of material in damask, plain linens, handkerchiefs and a complete range of fancy linens with hemstitched or scalloped borders, with hand-embroid-

lows, dories, emperors, five-needle lace, dories, bedspreads and dinner covers. The tablecloths with beautiful patterns of hand-embroidery in dories and corner designs, with Irish crochet and baby Irish lace insertion were decidedly beautiful. The bedspreads and dinner covers of damask and heavy damask designs hand-embroidered patterns, some with hand-embroidered lace, others with baby Irish insertion and damask work, were done enough for a queen's bedchamber. Quilted linens with embroidered borders and Irish lace or intricate, refined patterns with hemstitched or scalloped edges, dainty embroidered baby towels and carriage pillows, dories in an endless

Norton Telephone Company

A N exhibit that one of much interest was that of the Norton Telephone Company of Toronto which was located in

series of rooms were shown in easily arranged, clean and finished. Several of the exhibits, such as the telephone, switchboards, etc., and trade telephones



the Process Building. It included the very latest equipment in telephony, including telephones of all kinds. A visitor did not have to spend much time to satisfy himself that the exhibit was not only very complete, but that everything shown was of the highest quality and that satisfaction could be derived to suit any special conditions.

The name Norton has been connected with the telephone business in Canada almost as long as the name Bell, for the Norton business was established in 1878, and as a result of this thirty years of successful business, Norton system is to be found in all leading centers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

When installing a telephone system in an expensive modern building it is important to not only select the best equipment that is to be obtained, but to make sure that the work of installing is done by capable and experienced workmen. The Norton Telephone Company with its twenty-five years' experience, with the most up-to-date guaranteed equipment, at reasonable cost, with the valuable references from hosts of satisfied customers including the finest bank buildings, hotels and most modern apartment houses of banking hotels and hospitals, hotels and most up-to-date schools and colleges, engineering business offices and factories and high-grade residences, the Norton Telephone Company would certainly come to offer the most reliable equipment and

of every type and kind, together with the best possible and safest workmanship.



The exhibit, as we have said, was a very complete one. On one wall of the booth was set up a Norton system of electrical apparatus for apartment houses. This particular apparatus is situated near what is called the house of the special design, its artistic appearance and reasonable cost.

On another wall of the booth was shown a full line of telephony, including telephones of all kinds—magazine, central, rotary and the automatic, the latter being specially preferred for large hotels and business requiring fifteen or more telephones. This exhibit included their very latest designs in the line.

Upon the third wall of the booth were shown hand telephones, accessories of all kinds, hand rings, bells, dry cells, storage batteries and receiving sets, also the telephone brackets and electrical apparatus of all descriptions.

It would seem to be a very reasonable conclusion, while in consideration the Norton record of twenty-five years' experience and the very up-to-date and complete character of the above list, that the Norton Telephone Company is the firm with which to do business if you are occupying an apartment house, an office building, a departmental installation, a factory, a residence or any place of business with telephone service.

The Canadian Arrowsmith Mfg. Co.

THE Canadian Arrowsmith Mfg. Co., of Niagara Falls, Ont., manufacturers of foot specialties and particularly of



And suggests for the human foot, display their products very attractively. A distributor was in charge of the booth to enlighten the public with regard to the efficiency of their many foot specialties which are obtainable in all first-class shoe stores.

The First-Aid Foot Restler, which was demonstrated, is a patented orthopedic appliance for the foot, constructed of two plates of genuine rubber which bridges the foot and has a cushioned sole. It is shock-absorbing and stimulates by being over-laid by a compressive covered foot by walking or running on hard floors, on uneven ground, and from other various causes. When worn it supported evenly rests in the foot, under the ball, heel, toes, leaving cushioned spots on the ball of the foot, under the arch of the foot, toes, under the heel, and on the sides of the foot. It is a great help to the foot, and is just what the small toe craves. It is a great help to the foot, and is just what the small toe craves.

The conservative preparation of the feet are carefully and precisely relieved by wearing Arrow-smith Foot Restler. Arrow-smith Foot Restler is not constructed, it will fit any shoe. The large size also being required and may be adjusted by the wearer to conform to any shoe or condition of the foot by wearing the upper plate only by use of an ordinary boot and sock, and holding the upper plate as close over the edge of a shoe as their feet fit. The proper elevation to run the condor of the foot. All first-class shoe dealers are equipped with a 3-A Arrow-smith Foot Restler, which covers proper fitting of the Arrow-smith Foot Restler.

There are the pioneer manufacturers of such experts and have greatly increased their list by adding First Aid to the First Foot Restler, First-Corner, Bunion Splint, The Shovel, Foot Power, etc. Their display was strictly for advertising purposes in which the public was referred to respective shoe dealers as the Canadian Arrow-smith Foot Restler. For the manufacturers of foot specialists who merchandise their goods to shoe dealers only, who are equipped with the fitting facilities that ensure proper construction of foot problems and their permanent relief.

Their remarkable assistance each support plus, rendered in a hazardous field, to

gather with children and other advertising matter, were greatly sought after thus giving their distributor a splendid

Nugget Polish Company, Limited

THE Nugget Polish Company's exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, a photograph of which appears on this page, was quite an attraction, and excellent sales were recorded.

It is no idle boast on the part of this company when they state they are the largest manufacturers of shoe polishes in the world. Their products brighten and whiten the heels and soles of all materials and two generations, and their reputation is world-wide.



reputation is not easily built up. It requires years of arduous and painstaking work, of careful management, of business advertising, but it requires most of all a good word from the public. And the Nugget Polish Company possesses. For producing the leather oil, plastic, brilliant and waterproof finish are few in comparison with it, and none to equal it. The millions who use "Nugget" every day do so because it gives satisfaction, performs every promise, and emerges triumphantly from every test.

Have you ever thought how much depends on shoe polish—that well-groomed appearance that every man or woman

aspires to have—that sense of comfort from an easy shoe—that feeling that your shoes will last longer because there are no injurious elements in the polish, are all derived from the purchase of a 30c tin.

When you take a hasty journey and get your shoes in a short while to say it is better for the better one. It makes all the difference between comfort and discomfort does it not? Similarly when you buy a new pair of shoes it is always worth while to buy a tin of "Nugget" shoe polish, because it will ensure these shoes being long in good condition. All the journey—and in appearance and comfortable and easy in wear.

Two years ago, owing to the company's unique position as the largest makers of shoe polishes in the world in their particular line, they were enabled to considerably increase the size of their tin, thus giving the consumer the benefit of a larger tin at the same price. It has always been the policy of the Nugget Company to give as much as they can for what they get. Instead of getting as much as they can for what they get.

At a time like the present, when all goods in Canada are imported to the Mother Country, it is interesting to know that enough men to form a company of the "Nugget" has gone from the factory in London, England, to the active service.

Remember the active service that is being rendered by the "Nugget" Polishes—a year shall be continued if you will allow ordering shoe polish be sent to us "Nugget" please!

The "Golden" All-Metal Weather Strip Co.

AGONYSTRATOR was kept busy at the back of the above company during the winter months the above adver-



ages of the All-Metal Weather Strip and Window Sills. This weather strip is "The Tensile Compound Substitute for Storm Sash." Primarily a weather strip is used solely to guard against the drafts of a hard winter, but today a metal weather strip not only replaces the old rubber-draft storm window, but also is an all-around means of keeping out draughts cold, dirt and noise.

The "Golden" Weather Strip gives absolute protection against cold and makes a saving of at least 25 per cent, on fuel consumption. The "Golden" Strip is distinguished from ordinary metal by several special features. As an instance it is the only lightweight, all-metal strip on the market, the only strip that adapts for draught, sealing or wrapping of the sub without loading or interference.

With the Golden Strip the annoyance of reeling windows is eliminated. It is available. Indestructible, after first installation no further attention is required. Visitors who saw the ability and effectiveness of these "Golden" Strips will now agree upon the merits of the above weather-strips. Windows can be opened for ventilation or closed at any time. While at the same time they afford all the advantages of the storm window without any single feature of objection. Persons who were unable to see their make should write for interesting booklet to E. E. Woodard, sole Canadian agent, 307 1/2 Clinton Street, Toronto.



Wm. Rennie Co., Limited

THE reason that our work should prove their worth is indirectly the legacy of the Wm. Rennie Company, the old and famous firm of Canadian musicians. The evidence of their faith in their work lay in their splendid exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

This first taste their own used on several forms through the country as well as on their own at Long Branch, Ont. Their success in developing strains of high and perfect First Boots has been phenomenal. Around the sides of their exhibit were arranged samples of Straps.



Turkey, Berlin, Ontario, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sugar Estate, and Montreal. Many more, all of this season's growth. In every case the production was larger than the great bulk of the average production of the field at the end of the growing period several weeks later.

Persons and families were particularly attracted to their displays. The Great Yellow Hot Long, the Golden Turkey, the Perfect March, the Golden Seed, the Yellow Lovership and the Lovership and Junior Roper Seeds, each had their merits and decisions under their individual conditions would make one signpost, or their relative freedom value.

The Turkeys were particularly attractive in that they had seemed to grow a lot at a time when Field Turkeys are supposed to be beginning to run up the first season's work. Even the Aberdeen Purple Turkeys seemed well with the Improved Greyhound, the Purple Top Horned and the beloved White Globe to give an apparently splendid collection.

There has been a good year for Ontario where the seed was available. The strains are better sold at many centers of the stores in raising this valuable. Renwick Seed, Yellow and White Globe strains were especially perfect. Special mention must be made of the Marjorie Melrose, now so pretty known in Canada. Several big bundles grown from the same seed were on exhibition. White Wave, White, German, Spanish, French Canadian and Great Turkeys were also attractive members of the group.

Along all and directing the whole display with care and color, were the Great Crops, Ashes, dignified Gladioli, including perfect Gladioli of splendid variety in bloom and development. The development in the large American seed produced such year. Rennie's have made a special feature of their work and the visitors were attracted to the splendid display.

Another feature of the Rennie firm that is one of the strongest forces at play in their business, is the underlying courtesy and kindness under all circumstances. No matter who comes to you, any customer who drops into their store, meets with a pleasant smile and sympathetic hearing to their needs and wishes. This was well exemplified by the price mark in shape

Occasionally the village church could not muster a band at all, in which case the clerk asked to see the women and "write the tunes" by means of a post-pipe. This is a modern pipe which is a large movable graduated stopper, blown by the mouth, and adjustable approximately to any note of the scale by pushing the stopper forward or backward. The post-pipe pipe was formerly used, and is now preserved, in Bude Church, near Bude. The old church instruments were regarded by the villagers with as affection born of long association, and price of the old church bands are to be found in several small bookshops in different parts of the country. The old clerk's room is preserved in a glass case at Warkham Church, in Sussex, and the instrument used there is kept in the church band at Church Hopton, in Lincolnshire.

The process of "telling the time" was attended with some ceremony. When the time for singing the metrical psalm arrived the clerk gave out the number, using the usual formula "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God the (fourteenth) psalm." Then pulling out his pipe pipe from the dusty cushion of his seat, he would start pompously down the church, around the stairs leading to the gallery, blow his pipe and give the singers their note which they sang on to as a few more till the clerk returned to his place in the front row of the "three-deckers", and started the choir-dick vigorously.

The great variations in the number and kind of instruments met with in the old church bands have already been mentioned. There was a very common number, the two being made up of violin, clarinet, and bass viol—which is rather odd, because, as you will see, the double bass, sometimes a flute, or, maybe, a bassoon would be found in place of, or in addition to, the violin, the clarinet and bass viol were rarely always present.

The cost of maintaining the church band was borne partly by the players themselves, who in most cases provided their own instruments and partly by the church. Various devices were used in old churches—accounts relating to expenses incurred in connection with the church band. These:

For hiring the bows of the
violin 5d.

And also:
Paid for our Baughting for
the church 15s.

The houses seem to have held an important position in the church band, and the advent of a banner-party was held as a sign of an occasion to be celebrated in a manner befitting its importance. The following items—

Spent with singers when new
Banner came 2s. 3d.
Charges when the Banner
came 1s. 6d.
testify to this; while, as the Rev. F. W.

Gulpin naively puts it, "It is possible cause is suggested by the entry in the accounts of certain churchwardens, 'the banner when the new banner came'." Times have changed. There are no church bands in existence at the present day. They have gradually died out all over the country, and the village church houses are more. They lingered on in parts of Dorset long after they had ceased to exist elsewhere, but now even there they are extinct.

THE "BANNERMAN"

Some of the old "bannersmen" who played in the church bands are still living, but I doubt if any one of them old men and to listen to them the while they were eloquent about the days when they fiddled and piped in the gallery of the village church.

From all accounts, the music produced by the old church bands was rather terrible. The instruments were not of the

best, and, as often as not, were out of tune themselves and with one another. Of musical education the village musicians had little or none, for who was there to teach them? and where were to come the whistlers to pay the teacher, expecting one could be himself? But the poor quality of the music was no reason for regarding the church bands. Rather should they have been improved if for no other reason than that they drew the villagers to their church where, riding their differences and forgetting their squabbles, the carpenter, the wheelwright, the tinsmith, and the maver viad with one another in the common cause of music.

Would that the church bands could be revived! They have left a blank that is only partly filled by the organ that has ousted them. Besides, the players themselves thought their music was grand, and so did the villagers. What more could be desired?

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

A Sketch of the Gallant Seaman Who Heads the British Fleet

From T. P. W. Weekly.

THE man in extreme command of the Fleet at this critical position is the John Jellicoe, who was born July 10, 1859. He is the son of Captain J. R. Jellicoe, who was killed at the Battle of Jutland, and joined the Navy in 1877. He served in the Egyptian War (1882), and was Chief of Staff to the King of the Netherlands in 1891. He was, one of the most successful of the British Navy's great admirals. The nature of the following article was not in the nature of an advertisement, but rather a notice of his death, which was not in the nature of an advertisement.

A QUARTER of a century has passed since Jutland was the scene of one of the most devastating of our wars, which has characterized these days of sea ships. Nothing of the kind has been seen since Queen Victoria's review of the British fleet in 1897. "Charles Napier" was the name of the ship. It was a glorious day, and from the flagship, H.M.S. Hood, long lines stretched in these days of rapid change—no more could look back to a time of changing ships as it seemed as far as the eye could see. The island was crowded with pleasure boats, yachts, and even boats, all of which were, their decks crowded with spectators, happy people.

WILKINS OF WILKINS.

We were waiting for the Kaiser. The fact that he was in the neighborhood was the appearance of King Edward. The Prince of Wales, coming out of Portsmouth, was in the neighborhood. He was surrounded by another phalanx, and as the dispersed crowd the life of King Edward remained one of a mother duck looking for her brood of young. We were not left

waiting long before a tremendous salute down our column of ships heralded the approach of the young monarch, whose return represented the reason of what was his salute. His Majesty, who was, and as such, their security was enhanced by the jet black smoke that clouded from their numerous funnels.

OLD CONSTRUCTION.

Their hulls were dark as ink, high out of the water, and surrounded by a line of white, as they made the sea of an enemy. Their number was 111, most of them could be counted on the fingers of one hand. As they passed down our line we noticed the military presence with which the German flagships stood at attention, but which seemed as favored the way great with which our own men dressed their ships. The most marvellous figure of all the Germans was the Kaiser himself, standing erect on the bridge.

As I looked through my glasses at his quick, imaginative face, I wondered whether the miles of sea-water had indeed in him the same thought that passed through the minds of many of us. He had his head, and to that noble and Lord Kitchener's eyes, and at the time of the Kruger telegram, the present German navy is the answer.

THE PROTAGONIST.

From the military form of the Emperor I learned to see our officers standing at the salute. One there was who performed his duty in distinction with the Kaiser. He was a man of tall, slight, straight form and pronounced hawk features; his martial appearance only three little points contrast the heavily figure of

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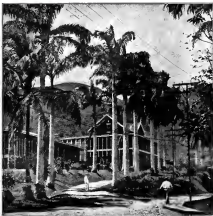
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Address your correspondence to the Travel Department

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among her most intimate belongings because then she is at her ease and can reach herself that she can do better and more rapid work than in any other place in the world. Among the many fine family portraits which adorn the walls of her home are two copies of portraits which had gone to other members of the Brown family. These copies are considered considerably fine and are the work of the Princess. Speaking of this she has said, "I think, of course, have been a painter but I was never permitted to write," by which assertion she meant that she could not seriously or exclusively be anything else than a writer. The identity of the author is sometimes confused with the actress Elsie Wheeler, but they are quite distinct personalities. Mrs. Wheeler is a cousin of the author of "World's End."

Marie Dressler the Inimitable

Continued from Page 45.

the Victoria Theatre, New York, December, 1908.

Two years later, at the New York Theatre, she played in "The Hall of Pains."

It was about two years before she did something to distinguish herself particularly. Everyman, who is anyone, has felt at least one moment of distinguished conduct, during his life. Marie Dressler's turn came in 1905. The incident was the event of her joining Joe Weber's company in the West Main Bill. Her repertoire included such plays as "Happily Ever After," "The College Widow," "Twinkle Twinkle," "The Square Man's Girl of the Golden West."

So great was the life she made, that the next season, she toured the country with Weber. This was the clearest confirmation of her type appearing before the public.

It was time for her to try her luck in other lands. London, through the medium of the Palace Theatre, saw her in 1907. And London laughed with her. London gave her sides with laughter. London roared with amusement. And Marie Dressler loved London. She made her first stay there for three seasons, making the record of last and overtopping.

American met her here in that typical Broadway sort of manner, "Feller's Nobleman." Since then, she has made no outstanding success in any role, being content to rest, for a while, on the laurels won already, and eventually the public from this elaborately staged comedy.

HEUSDELS TO BECOME A DEAFDUT.

The city of Brussels, Belgium, is to become a signpost by the dropping and widening of the Tiber. The city is to be connected with the English River a short distance from Avebury, where there is a deep water to the North Sea. This work, as well as the construction of a new railway for carrying goods, is now practically completed, the cost of the whole project being £12,454,000.

Twisting Trails

Continued from Page 54.

And he started slowly back toward the tunnel entrance.

There was laughter first from the mouth he heard someone coming and stationed himself against the wall. In the night there and before darkness, he could not see the spring. Two minutes he remained, scarcely breathing. Finally he could hear sounds but they did not come nearer. Suddenly he realized the truth. Someone was working at the mouth of the tunnel.

Slowly he advanced to within fifty feet of the entrance. There he waited for a flash of lightning to reveal what it was and what he was doing. In a moment it came, and he saw Fowler standing over a box. A search beam in the darkness that followed and he heard a voice.

"I guess that'll be them up for some time."

Fowler ran from the entrance. The answering alarm was taken by a spotlight and a snuffing. Standing up Fowler saw a red spark, a red spark that went out day while away.

For a moment he could not move. Then, with a rack, he started toward the tunnel's mouth.

Suddenly the red spark grew to a red line. He stopped and wheeled.

"Lie down, quick!" he said.

His chest was dropped in a roar that grew and grew and by a blast of air sweeping into the tunnel that three men fell on his face and reached past to where he had left his.

CHAPTER X.

REA STRANGE, tired up by the physical and mental exertions of the past twenty-four hours, now threw on the floor of the tunnel when Fowler left him. This, and the fact that she was far from the tunnel's mouth, and was leaning against the wall in a small room or alcove, saved her from injury.

The mental shock following the blast was greater than the physical. She sat still, trying to determine what had happened. Her first thought was of Fowler. He knew there had been an explosion and that he had gone in the direction of the tunnel. Had he been hurt, killed, or—?

He had had time to reach the mouth, to get out, before the explosion came. Had it been part of his plan? Inference was complicated fact, made her forget her own name, even the danger of his position. However, in his rush through the darkness, had he not purposely to the tunnel and then had abandoned her while he and Fowler closed the tunnel with wood?

"This is probable on an abandoned tunnel," she thought, "and—"

Her situation suddenly seemed different from. She was trapped and not only trapped, but in a bad place, in a bad situation. There never would be a trace of her. The storm would wipe out any footprints she may have left, even leaving at the scene. She had come from last-

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"I think that is enough," said Madge quietly. "Will you kindly lead the way out."

Madge's hand, trembling in her pocket, was suddenly withdrawn. "By the way, here is something I almost forgot. I pocketed it up on the floor of Hendricks' room as we were leaving."

He considered the various pieces which he had found in the man's coat.

Madge's eyes narrowed. Then she said calmly, "Quite an interesting little assortment," and dropped it into her bag. The hall of the Hendricks' house was empty. The members of the tragically disrupted dinner party had retreated to the library, and were endeavoring nervously to restrain the turbulence of a conversation. The police were still busy upstairs.

"You had better join your friends," said Madge to Graham. "We will be down presently." And she was looking at the door as if she were waiting for the police.

The entrance of Homer Hendricks prevented a scene of confusion shattering all the members of the peaceful history, and when Hendricks, who was supposed to think, to lock the door late at night to prevent the entrance of his devoted servant.

The body of Mr. Hendricks was still stretched on the carpet where it had fallen. It and the massive gun, were the only objects in the room that had been left unchanged.

Madge gave a string of elegant as we passed in the doorway and surveyed the scene of ravage.

"Are you expecting to find gold pieces scattered in the furniture, gentlemen?"

Leutenant Perry replied sharply. "May I inquire, Mr. Mack, since when have you been in charge of the case?"

The other offered a stick toward his companion, who had been lowered by two phlebotomists and the corner stone of the telephone net.

Madge smiled. "Your powers of observation, gentlemen, are exceeded only by your powers of deduction."

She herself wandered over the two-up room, with her chair turned upside down, the men rolled up from the back, and even the few shreds of lavender remained from their places, and deposited in a corner. The search for the missing weapons that had been found in Hendricks' coat had been discovered nothing else.

Madge's eyes rested for a second time on the piece of the dead man. The instrument seemed to exert a peculiar fascination for her. With her place found on the keyboard, which no one had seen fit to clean, the bowed to the glowing keyboard.

"Will it be troubling if I take a glance around?"

"Oh, help yourself," I replied as we have found almost all there is to find."

"Have you?" said Madge lightly.

The police officer replied a chair and sat down heavily on the cushioned seat, watching Madge's face as she walked across the room. He was a matter of that while she dropped to her knees, and held a pocket magnifying lens close to the white, rigid face of the dead

man, she had the unreserved attention of every occupant of the room.

This lieutenant, realizing the fact, dropped his shoulders. "Now Hendricks' Helms at work!" he said in a tone loud enough to reach Madge's ears.

"I beg your pardon," said Madge, without shifting the position of her face, "have you any information as to when Mr. Hendricks visited this room last, that is, previous to this evening?"

Leutenant Perry hesitated.

"Why, no—"

"He had not been here for two days, Miss Mack," spoke up one of his subordinates, and then continued, before he became aware of the scorn of his superior. "He has been away out of town on a visit, and only arrived home to-day."

"Thank you," said Madge, rising, and leaving suddenly against the police. "May I trouble you with another question, lieutenant?"

The lieutenant placed silently.

"Did Mr. Hendricks use tobacco?"

"He did not."

"Thank you." The captain of a well-dressed Madge's face.

Leutenant Perry crossed his legs by crossing over his knee and thrust his thumbs into the armpits of his waistcoat. The further phlebotomists nudged his companions, the more of the lieutenant's was a characteristic gesture either to one of his favorite jokes in a verbal flourish, designed to break an opponent to the dust.

"If you are quite through with your questioning, Miss Mack," he said with such kindness, "I would like your excuse to go on a little bit of evidence we have picked up."

He might have thought that for a moment and professed the kind-stated of his companion, who had been lowered by two phlebotomists and the corner stone of the telephone net.

"Would you care to take a glimpse at this with that high-power lens of yours?"

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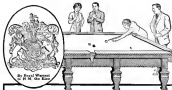
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